lish news about the war. This attempt to silence the press has created an unfavorable impression, and the Turkish press is unanimous in recommending the Minister of War to recall his decision.

THE COINAGE OFFERTON

The Minister of Finance is now engaged considering the question of how best to bring about the unification of the coinage.

IGNATIEFF ON HAND.

The HERALD correspondent at Bucharest telegraphs that General Ignatieff had arrived in that city. He will be present at the grand council of war which is appointed to take place on Thursday.

SHELLING A RUSSIAN PONTOON PARTY.

A despatch from the HEBALD's corresponpondent at Rustchuk states that the Turks, at five o'clock yesterday, began shelling a line of pontoons which the Russians were launching at Giurgevo. The shells were thrown from a battery located on the heights putside of the town which had previously been dismantled. The firing was evidently from Krupp field guns of considerable size.

GOOD SHOOTING.

At six o'clock, or one hour after beginning, they had thrown twenty-five shots, with splendid aim, into the midst of the working party. Several boats were blown up, but the Russian preparations continued without any halt. The Russian batteries made no reply, and evidently followed orders from the commanding officer in thus withholding their fire.

GETTING READY TO CROSS.

Travellers from Rustchuk to Constantinople confirm the reports that the waters of the Danube bave fallen, and say an impression has been gaining ground for the last three days that the Russians will very shortly endeavor to cross the Danube at three different points, making Rustchuk the chief object of their attack. All the women have left the town. The foreign Consuls, except the English. will leave in a few days.

SENSIBLE WORDS FROM THE "TIMES."

The Times in its leading article of yesterday says:-"So far as can be indeed, the fortunes of war will be adverse to the Turks. The operations may not have the rapidity of recent wars, but the Turks are overmatched and must succumb in the and. This catastrophe Europe will accept. No eation will go to war again to support that which cannot be supported. No real statesman will cling to a dead element in a system instead of looking for its living forces. We know that we must seek for that which is to replace the parting power. To this we cannot too soon direct our attention."

DON'T SPEAK TOO SOON.

semi-official Journal de St. Peters-Dourg, adverting to peace rumors, says diplomacy had better not pronounce in favor of any definite plan for the termination or the war until decisive events have occurred on the battlefield. The terms of peace must depend upon the course of the war.

THE TURKISH ARMAMENTS.

The Times' correspondent with the Turkish Army sends the following particulars of its organization:-"The Turkish Army of the Danube is slightly defi-Bient in artillery and very deficient in cavalry. The gause of this is exclusively the want of money. The Turkish government have still more than 400 breech-loading cannon lying idle at Constantinople for want of horses and harness, and there are mul. titudes of men well qualified to be dragoons, but there is no money to mount them."

AMERICAN GUNS.

it of the troops is all that is perfect. The infantry have Martini-Henry rules and the cavairy Winchester rifles. According to most trustworthy information the present strength of the army, exclusive of the reserves in course of formation on the other side of the Balkans, is 230 battallons of infantry, seventy-two squadrons of horse, 300 cannon and about eight thousand fortress artillery and engineers.

WHERE THEY ARE PLACED.

Of these forty-five battalions are stationed at Widdin, thirty-six at Rustchuk, sixty-five at Shumla, twenty-eight at Varna and thirty-six at Silistria. The remaining twenty battalions are divided between Nikopolis, Sistova, Turtukai, the Dobrudscha and various places of more or less Importance in Danubian Bulgaria. Every battalion on an average may be assumed to contain 750 men. The contributions from Nish, it is true, are considerably below this standard, but, on the other hand, numerous Redif battalions have 1,000 men,

THE WHOLE FORCE.

Therefore the total number of infantry is about me hundred and seventy-two thousand five hunfred (172,500) and of cavalry, reckoning 100 men lo a squadron, seven thousand two hundred (7,200). Accordingly the Army of the Danube, including fortress artillery and engineers, is close upon two hundred thousand strong.

ABSENCE OF DISCIPLINE.

As to organization, there is a want of everything that is indispensable in tactical unity and system. Until within a few weeks there were no divisions brigades or regiments. Battalions lay scattered about without often knowing from whom they had to receive orders. It is true that after the declarauon of war divisions and brigades were formed ; but this is of little practical value when it is considered that the troops and commanders are changed about at the caprice of one superior officer.

INTERFERENCE PROM CONSTANTINOPLE. The army is virtually directed from Constantinople, where all movements are planned and orders issued by the so-called Council of War. This Council is composed of a number of generals who are mere puppets in the hands of a few ignorant upstarts. Abdul Kerim Pacha is the more executor of the will of this body. It cannot be denied that he possesses military experience and a sharp judicious eye, but he is wholly wanting in energy and power of rapid action. To the natural incapacity of the Commander-in-Chief in this respect must be added the circumstance that he is seconded by no general staff.

THE TURKISH FORTRESSES.

As regards the fortresses in European Turkey neradible results have been accomplished. Wid-Rustchuk, Silistria, Shumla and Varna, especially the last two, are now quite formi-The fortifications almost entirely conof independent works, mostly of

earth, but constructed in strict conformity with modern principles of armament, and leave nothing

That the Russians will succeed, perhaps at no distant date, in forcing the river is more than able, but it is equally certain that in the face of the tough, enduring qualities of the Turkish soldier they will only after spilling much blood force the barrier opposed to their onward progress in the shape of the fortresses of the Danube.

ENGLAND AND THE SUEZ CANAL.

In the House of Commons yesterday afternoon despatch was laid on the table addressed by Lord Derby to Lord Lyons, British Ambassador at Paris. It is dated May 16. Lord Derby informs Lord Lyons that Great Britain had declined the proposed of M. de Lessens to keep open the Suez Canal to all nations, and had intimated to Russia that an attempt to blockade or otherwise interfere with the canal or its approaches would be regarded by England as a menace to India and a grave injury to the commerce of the world, incompatible with the maintenance of the British attitude of passive neutrality. At the same time it was intimated to the Porte and the Khedive that England was firmly determined not to permit the canal to be made the scene of any combat or other warlike operations.

MAKING WRY FACES.

The impression that the Turks are trying to create sympathy for themselves is now generally credited The Manchester Guardian's Vienna despatch says:-"It appears' that the Turks exaggerate their troubles. It is believed that the main body of the Russian centre is still near Kars, and that the recent panic at Erzeroum was produced by flying corps of Cossacks and Irregulars."

SLAVONIAN BLOOD WILL TELL It is reporter that the English Consul at Mosta; is to visit the Banjaluk and Bihatch districts to observe the progress of the insurrection and the condition of the rayahs. The Servians have sent an address, through the Slav Committee to the Russian nation calling the Cyar "Libera. tor." A Servian paper exhorts the Principality to decide the fate of the Servian race by deciaring war against the Porte. It counsels Servia to wait notil the Russians have crossed the Danube, then enter old Servia and Bosnia

SERVIA TO DECLARE WAR.

A special to the News from Pesth states that despite all denials, it is positively asserted that Servia has made complete preparations to commence hostilities near Ak-Palanka and Alt-Nisch as soon as the Russians have crossed the Danube. The Telegraph's Vienna correspondent asserts that this year 30,000 of the Servian militia are not to be called out for annual drill.

MOLTKE HAS MADE UP HIS MIND.

It is asserted on good authority in Berlin that Count Von Moltke regards Russia's chances as steadily improving in consequence of the extraordinary negligence and lack of foresight of the

There was a battle yesterday near Maljat, lasting several hours. The Turks were defeated and lost 500 men. The Montenegrin losses are not ascer tained. The loregoing is from a Slavenic source. TURKISH VICTORIES IN MONTENEGRO.

A telegram from Suleiman Pacha, dated Monday, appounces that he has marched from Gatschko and taken several Montenegrin positions, especially the important fortifications around Kristdhe (probably Krotaz ? which were captured after a desperate fight with 6,000 Montenegrins. The latter were routed with considerable loss. All Saib, commandant at Scutari, also announces the capture of several Montenegrin positions. Simultaneously with Suleiman Pacha's advance Mchemet All at tacked the Montenegrins at Kolaschin, killing eighty, and losing thirty-six of his own men.

GREECE IN THE WAR CAULDRON. A despatch from Atnens declares that the four party leaders have finally agreed upon the basis of moundowros subsequently informed the Chamthat the present Cabinet had resigned, and a Ministry representparties was about to be formed. The party leaders have submitted a ministerial combination to the King, according to which Canaris is President of the Council, Deligeorgis Minister War and Foreign Affairs and Coumoundouros Minister of the Interior and Instruction. A special despatch from Vienna says:-"The Porte, as a precaution against the growing war agitation in Greece, has ordered the calling out of the militia and reserves in Epirus and Thessaly, and the distribution of arms among the population of the

frontier districts." WAR NOTES.

The Greek Patriarch at Constantinople has issued a pastoral recommending the orthodox to remain faithful to the Sultan.

Several Turkish ironclads have left Canea for Alexandria to escort the Egyptian contingent to Constantinople. The London Times' statement relative to the

shooting of the Polish leader Krysinski is declared to be totally unfounded.

A grand military council under the presidency of the Sultan, lasting two hours, was held yesterday in Constantinople, at the Ministry of War.

The Berlin Poste intimates that a diplomatic con ference may be held at Bucharest during the sojourn of the Czar.

CANADIAN TROOPS FOR THE EAST. MONTREAL, June 5, 1877. Lieutenant Colonel Labranche, of the Sixty-Ofth Horse Guards acknowledging with thanks the offer to raise a regiment of Canadians for service in the East should England become involved in war. Colonel Labranche is in receipt of letters from gentlemen in all parts of the Province who are willing to join him. Mounted Royal Rifles, has received a letter from the

MEXICO.

HAVANA, June 5, 1877. The English mail steamer arrived here to-day from Vera Cruz and brings the following intelligence:-CITY OF MEXICO, May 30, 1877.

There is no political news and no military move ment of importance to report. The passage of Valdes across the Rie Grande bas created no sensation. The Judges of the Supreme Court were installed and the new Cabinet took their portfolios on the 30th.

DIAZ IN A COASING MOOD Diaz is layorable to the Tehuantepec Railroad project provided Stevens' backers are bona fide capitalists and

pare in earnest.

Disk has been very successful in suppressing pronundamentos, his experience as a pronunciador proving of service in that direction.

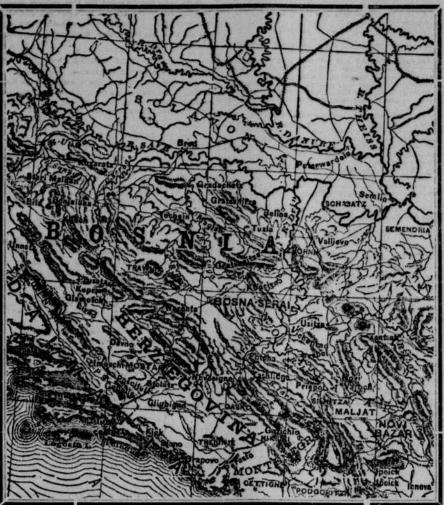
Henceforth a guard of twenty soldiers will accompany each passenger train between the city of Mexicoand Vera Cruz.

and Vera Cruz.

LEGALIZED GAMBLING.

Licensed gambling houses have been allowed in the District of Mozico. Those in the city are divided into three classes. The first will pay \$1,500, the second \$1,000 and the third \$750 monthly license. The reason for this is supposed to be the necessity for increasing the revenues. Considerable Indignation is felt at the

THE WAR IN MONTENEGRO.



The chief defence of the Montenegrins against an inble range on the eastern side, from which the principality takes its name, Montenegro or the Black Mounfour rivers-namely, the Dretschka or Lim, east, separating it from Albania, and branches of the Drina which divide the chain into three sections, and the Moratscha, which penetrates it from the Montenegrin side and flows The deep valleys of these rivers and their numerous triputaries form an intricate system of passes, gorges and canyons which

wild region and such as do are easily closed. The Monte negrins, therefore, can almost allow the eastern to delend itself, and turn all their forces against the Turks of Herzegovina and Albania. In this they have been successful, and have already Nicsics, which the Turks, from the northward, at tempted to force on their march to the relief of that city. The map shows the position of little Monte negro, surrounded by Turkish territory, but secure behind her great natural fortification.

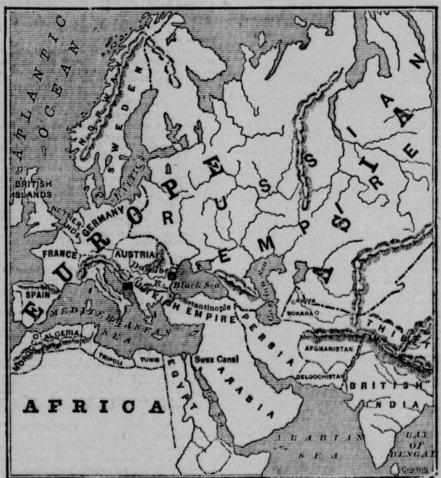
THE DANUBE.



Some of the operations of the Russians preparatory been interrupted by the fire of that fortress. It s highly improbable that any attempt at pontoon building will be made within range of the heavy guns of Rustchuk. The boats damaged and sunk as reported were doubtless being arranged for bridge sections with the object of floating them down stream some distance and then quickly completing the work by connecting these sections

together. This would be the simplest and best ourse to pursue, as it would Russians to make or remove a bridge a very short time and to keep the Turks in ignorance of the point of crossing up to the last moment. The advance guard, to cover the landing, will probably be terried over the Dapube on some of these floating platforms or bridge sections. The above man shows the relative positions of Rustchuk and Giurgevo, and the course of the Danube to its mouth,

THE SEAT OF WAR IN THE EAST



The above map of Europe, and parts of Asia and of | tage of every change in the political game. Russia Africa, shows the render at a glance the relative posi-tions of the different countries whose interests are pore or less involved in the present war. Great Britain, whose fleets dominate the Mediterranean, the Levant and the Indian Seas. France, also interested in a work which her genius and skill conceived and executed, watches the situation. Austria, jestously watching Russia's progress in Roumania and Germany, confident in her strength, lies ready to take advan- to have delested the Turks,

overshadowing all with her enormous empire and bent on giving the "sick man" the coup de grace The "sick man" fighting on his crutches and animated with the fierce energy of despair. In publishing secwill be indicated on this general map by marks such as appear to-day, showing where the Russians may cross the Danube, and the Montenegrins are reported

From All Parts of the World

GRANT'S SECOND RECEPTION.

A Thousand Persons Greet Him at Minister Pierrepont's House.

EXTREMES IN FRANCE.

Cafe Speechmakers and Newspapers Need Watching.

THAT ALLEGED "MUTINY."

IBY CABLE TO THE HEBALD. 1

LONDON, June 6, 1877. The reception given by Minister Pierrepont last night in honor of ex-President Grant was a most brilliant affair. The house was superbly decorated with flowers. The large drawing and reception rooms were crowded from ten until one o'clock. At east 1,000 persons were present, comprising all the best and most distinguished of English and American society in London.

"RECEIVING" A DISTINGUISHED COMPANY. Ex-President Grant received with Mrs. Pierrepont and shook each person's hand. Mr. Pierre pont received with Mrs. Grant. All the members of Her Majesty's Cabinet were present except Lord Beaconsfield, who is iil, and almost the entire diplomatic corps attended, the Japanese and Chinese ambassadors being especially remarkable A large number of Members of Parliament, Mr. John Bright, Mr. Gladstone, Mr. Tom Taylor, Mr. William Black, Rev. Moncure D. Conway, Professo Schliemann and the Earl and Countess of Caithness were among the distinguished guests.

There were present also Prince Albert A. Solms, the Duke of Leeds, the Duchess of Bedford, the Earls and Countesses of Belmore, Longford, Dunraven and Ducie, the Earl of Shaftesbury, Earl Manners, the Viscount and Viscounters Cardwell. Lords Selborne. Camovs, Alfred Churchill and Cottesioe, Sir Charles Adderley, Mr. Spencer Walpole, Mr. Childers, the Master of the Rolls; Admiral Milne. Sir C. Trevelyan, Sir Rutherford Alcock, Baron Reuter, the Bishop of Gioucester, Dr. Newman Hall, Mr. Arthur Sullivan, Baron Lionel de Rothschild, Mr. McCullough, Mr. Torrens, Mr. Blanchard Jerrold, Mr. Russell Gurney, Mr. Karl Blind and General Fairchild.

Nearly as many Americans as Englishmen were

PRENCH POLITICIANS MUST REWARD A strong pretence of morality is being made by the French Minister of the Interior, M. Fortou. Prefects have been instructed by special circular to prosecute all persons found maring statements in cafes and elsewhere intended to be published which may be spread abroad and taleifled, to the danger of the public peace. will cripple all the small political clubs that may happen to be opposed in sentiment to the terms sought to be enforced by the cabinet. Every campaign doc ment in opposition to the Marshal's policy may thus

SEVERE CENSORSHIP OF THE PRESS. In order the better to control the newspapers, the prefects are also ordered to make an immediate revi on of all licenses that have been granted to hawkers selling pamphlets, newspapers, novels, &c. fit agents, offering proper guarantees to social order, are to retain their licenses," says the order. Many oksellers and newsdealers selling prints are not able to suppose a large proportion of existing licenses will be cancelled. This policy of repression is creating a bad feeling.

he construed as an attempt to spread false reports

The anniversary of the granting of the Danish constitution was celebrated at Copenhagen yesterday. A crowd, estimated at twenty thousand persons, marched through the streets. Owing to the excite state of political feeling precautions were taken dence. The police was strengthened and a part of the garrison was confined to their barracks. MOUNT VESUVIUS AGITATED.

Professor Palmieri states that Mount Vesuvins b been in an unusual state of agitation for some days, showing at night fire at the mouth of the new crater recently opened, above which a cone is formed TAXING GERMANS AND ENGLISHMEN IN CURA.

special despatch from Berlin says the statements which have been published that the governments of England, Germany and Spain have come to an understanding with respect to the taxation of British and German subjects in Cuba turns out to be incorrect Germany and England have objected to any war tax THE REVOLUTION IN PERU.

Private despatches from Lima state that Don Nicolas de l'ierola, the revolutionist and his suite, surrendered themselves to the Peruvian authorities, with the ironclad turret ship Huascar, which his partisans had seized.

From Calcutta we learn that a southwest monso burst at Colombo, Ceylon, on the 14th of last month, and may therefore be expected at Bombay early in June. It it comes in good time and brings sufpeient rain, the government will be able to congratulate itself on having passed the crisis of the amine. Already official reports from both Bombay and Madras anticipate the commencement of agricultural operations in consequence of rain which already fallen. There have been showers also throughout Mysore. BRITISH TARS INSUBORDINATE

Mr. Pease, member from Darlington, made an te quiry of the government in the House of Commons, yesterday afternoon, with reference to the alleged "mutiny" on board Her Majesty's ship Alexandra, flagship of the British fleet n the Mediterranean, Mr. Egerton, Secretary to the Admiralty, stated that no such serious reports had been received. It was merely a case of insubordination which had been materially exaggerated. It was of no moment whatever.

Advices were received at Lloyds' on Monday nonncing the loss of the steamer Gambia at Cape Palmas, on May 18. She contained a large quantity of oil (some 200 puncheons), which had been paid as a fine by the King of Dahomey to war home to Liverpool with an assorted cargo, by way of Madeira and the Canary Islands. She belonged to the British and African Steam Navigation Company, which does most of the trade with the West Coast of Africa.

The regular weekly review of the British corn trade says:-"Vegetation is very backward, having made prevatied in May. It is probable that acreage under wheat is larger this year than harvest will entirely depend upon the future weather, which up to the present has not given promise of The stocks of English wheat in farmers' hands are new very low, as the recent rice in value was too templified

to be resisted, and a majority of holders sold out freel as soon as symptoms of a reaction set in. The offer-ings both at Mark Lane and in the country been very meagre, and, in spite the downward tendency of the little remaining wheat have steadfastly refused to sell at less money, feeling confident that the un

usual scarcity would shortly bring quotations up again DIFFERENCE BETWEEN BUYERS AND SELLERS. has been almost at a standatill and sales could only foreign wheat little else but depression could looked for in trade at this season of Lane until Friday last, when a steadier tone fully ten shillings per quarter below highest points. Considerable uncertainty prevails as to the future course of the wheat trade one hand we have an exceptionally light stock of English in farmers' hands, which would indicate th ability of an increased demand upon foreign and consequent enhancement of value; on the other the fact that the large decrease in supply in America seems likely to be counterbalanced by an extensive outward movement from Germany, North Russia and

Military operations in the East having been much impeded by the long wet season the war conwithout any apparently decisive action either side, and for the present the influence of politics has ceased to be felt in trade. The blockade from the Baltic, but beyond this business has been ittle affected. The fall in maize beavy and rapid. Mixed American, few weeks since easily commanded sold with difficulty at 25s. 6d. a With fair arrivals at ports of call the floating cargo trade for wheat was very depressed at the commence better inquiry. The imports into the kingdom for the week ending May 26 were 1,209,69 cwt. of wheat, 256, 203 cwt. of flour. A FAIR DAY IN LONDON

The weather here yesterday was very pleasant. So little sunshine here lately that when it does it is thought a great deal of, especially by those who lead in fashionable circles. Rotten row presented a flue appearance in the afternoon.

The latest buildin announces that Mme. Titiens to gradually recovering. Her progress gives the physiclans every satisfaction.

MILES' LATEST FIGHT.

OFFICIAL REPORT OF THE ATTACK ON TAME DEFE'S CAMP-LIST OF RILLED AND WOUNDED CHICAGO, June 5, 1877.

The following despatch from General Miles has been

Proceived here:

Headquarters of the Yellowstone Command,
Cantonnert at Tongue River, Montana Transttory,
May 16, 1877.

On the 7th inst., a hostile Sloux camp of 510 lodges,
under Tame Deer, was surprised, captured and deatroyed, and 450 horses, mules and ponies were captured. Fourteen Indians were left dead on the field
including the principal chief and the leader and head
warrior Iron Star.

THE KILLED.

Our losses in killed were:—
Private Charles A. Martindale, Company F, Second

Private Frank Glackowsky, Company F. Second avairy. Private Peter Lewis, Company H, Second cavairy. Private Charles Springer, Company H, Second ca

WOUNDED.

The following is a list of the wounded:—
Second Lieutenant A. M. Fuller, Second cavalry, in The following ...
Second Lieutenant A. M. Funer, ...
Second shoulder.
Private Samuel Fryer, Company F, Second cavalry,

Private Samuel Fryer, company F, Second cavalry, Private William Osmer, company F, Second cavalry, in the right hand.
Private Andrew Jeffers, company G, Second cavalry, on the scalp.
Private Patrick Ryan, company G, Second cavalry,
in the left arm.

Private Farm.

Private Thomas B. Gillmore, company H, Second cavalry, in the neck.

Private Frederick Weeks, Company I, Second cavalry, in the left hand.

Private William Leonard, Company L, Second cavalry, in the chin.

The wounded are in comfortable condition. Will re-

The wounded are in control by mail.

NELSON A. MILES, Colonel commanding. This is the first official intelligence of the battle re ceived at the military headquarters.

LYDIA SHERMAN RECAPTURED.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.] HARTFORD, Conn., June 5, 1877. Mrs. Lydia Sherman, the notorious female poisone he escaped from the Connecticut State Prison las week, was recaptured in Providence, R. L., to-day, An investigation that has been in progress since her

HOTEL ARRIVALS.

James Parton, of Newburyport, Mass., and Surgeon Grove S. Beardsley, United States Navy, are at the Union Square. Congressman Randall L. Gibson, of ouisiana, is at the New York. John F. Smyth, Su perintendent of the New York Insurance Department and Nathaniel Wheeler, of Connecticut, are at the the St. Louis and Southeastern Railway Company, is a the Brevoort. Colonel John V. Du Bois, United States Army, is at the Sturtevant Ex-Congressman Theo dore M. Pomerov and Elmore P. Ross, of Auburn, N. Y. Binghamton, is at the Coleman. William Bliss, general manager of the Boston and Albany Railroad, is at Aurora N. V. is at the St. Nicholas.

PURIFY GARMENTS AND LINEN USED IN THE ick room with GLENN'S SULPHUR SOAP. HILL'S HAIR AND WHISKER DYE, black or brown, 50c.

WAYS.

Norshists of every age have acreed that the way to dom is the way to happiness. Every sensible person lieves that the way to nappiness is also the way to health see "Fire Profits" Common Sk Merical Advises, "I complete and reliable guide to happy home of this famous triad.

happy home of this inner AT \$4, \$4 50, \$5 to \$40 per case for cellable Claret Wines from the best his pers in Bordeaux.

11. B. KIRK & CO., 60 Fulton st. and 700 Breadway.

ALL BUSINESS MEN
should use the ELANCHARD TONIC EXTRACT of
WHEAT; it is FOOD for the BRAIN, BLOOD, NERVE,
21 per bottle. Druggiets sell it. A.—RARE SUMMER ATTRACTIONS IN HATS can be found only at Knox's, 212 Broadway and Figh Avenue Hotel.

A \$3 HAT, \$1 90.—PEARL CASSIMERES AND BEST VALUE IN ERENCH CHAMPAGNES,
Sold by PARK & TILL ORD and ACKER, MERRALL,
Louis Duvan's Extra Dry. \$15 per ca E. A. NEWELL'S MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.-

MALTHOPTONIQUE .-- IF WAKEFULNESS AND DE bility is your trouble drink Malthoptonique; it gratilles the palute white it quiets the nerves; it is the purest lonic evenewed, more delicious than ale or perter; your grock keeps it.

E. C. HAZARD & CO., 192 Chambers st. SUMMER SHOES, GOOD WEARING, EASY FIT-ting, with style and low price. EUGENE FERRIS & SON west side, 8 Nassan St.

SODA WATER APPARATUS FOR MAKING ALL JOHN MATTHEWS, 1st av. and 25th st., city. TRUSSES, BANDAGES, &C.—"SEELEY'S HARD RUBBER TRUSSES?" Highs, cool, cleanly, used in bathing always reliable. Establishment, 682 Broadway, opposite Grand Coutral Contral. Correct adjustment a specialty.

THE BEST RYE WHISKEY IN THE WORLD.—
BUMGARDNER'S
Virginia, hand made, by wood fire, very and and clear
\$1.50 per bottle.

R. B. KIRK & CO., by wood fire, very soft and class it. B. KIRK & CO.,

YOUNG'S PURE MALT, BEST IN THE WORLD, PARK & TILFORD.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

In future all advertisements presented for pul

A NEW BOOK BY JOSH BILLINGS, TRUM! G. W. CARLETON & CO., Publishers, New York. RIGHT'S DIABETES, DROP'S), PARALVSIS, INDIgestion, constipation, piles, diarrhusa, gravel, stone mustism, goat, extarrh, bronchitis, lucontinence, prosus, diseases of the liver, prostrate giand, skin and blood vons debility, premature prostration, Are, which have tested all other treasment, are conducted the characteristics, and the standard of the grave and Pr. HEATER.